

A HOME MARKET.

The following, from the Lorain Republic, disposes of the home market humbug in short order:

A Home Market.—Much is said by the Whigs about furnishing a home market for our Western produce. To show the utter absurdity of this, let us look at a few facts and figures.

According to the census of 1841, there were 21,342 persons in the United States engaged in the manufacture of woollens. Many of these are women and children. Allowing ten bushels of wheat to each person, (and the estimate is a liberal one,) they would consume 213,342 bushels. By the same census we find that Franklin county raised 244,991 bushels of wheat. Now let us look at figures.

Amount consumed by woollen manufacturers, 213,342
Amount produced by Franklin county, 244,991

Subtracted, leaves a surplus of 30,671
Thus one county in Ohio can supply all the manufacturers of woollen goods in the United States, and have 30,671 bushels to spare.

But farther. The total number of persons engaged in the manufacture of cotton, as appears from the same census, is 72,119. Allowing each person to consume, as above, 10 bushels, it would amount to 721,190 bushels per annum. The surplus wheat of Ohio alone amounts annually to over 12,000,000 bushels. This is wheat raised to sell. Now let us look at it.

Amount used by woollen manufacturers, 213,342
Amount used by cotton do. 721,190
Total amount, 934,532
Subtract this from 12,000,000 and we have 11,065,468 bushels surplus.

And where is this grain to find a market, if not abroad? Talk of "home consumption." It is absurd. Ohio can twice supply all the home market in the Union. We must export grain or be ruined. That cannot be done with a prohibitory tariff, such as we now have. Farmers, what shall be done?

"PROTECTION TO LABOR."

Under this heading, the Boston Bay State Democrat says:

"The elections in Massachusetts and in other States, have opened a new leaf, which exhibits some curious and valuable facts in relation to the 'protection of labor,' as connected with the whig party and whig practice. A system of proscription for opinions' sake has been practised in this State, before and after the election, unparalleled in the history of political warfare. We know that laboring men in whig employ, have been obliged to vote the whig ticket, or to stay away from the polls, through fear of losing their places, and thereby the means of supporting their families. Such instances are numerous.

All civilized nations consider it but an act of humanity to treat the prisoners captured in battle with kindness; but it is left for the Algerine whigs of this State to pursue an entirely different course. They are very busy, we are informed, in making inquiries as to who voted the democratic ticket, and when one is found, he is forthwith dismissed from employment if he is a laboring man. If he is a trader, whig patronage is immediately withdrawn from him. This is the whig policy. It is openly declared that a whig employer has a perfect right to control the mind, and will, and vote of the man who labors for him. And if the laboring man has not voted in accordance with the wishes of his employer, he is to be dismissed forthwith. This has been done.

Here, then, is the system of white slavery openly declared by Mr. Clay, openly practised by his supporters. And what shall be done to protect the rights & the labor of the working-men?

We recommend the immediate formation of a State Society, with branches in every town in the Commonwealth, the object of which shall be to protect the laborers of this State against the oppressions and proscriptions practised upon them by whig corporations and whig employers. The evil has got to be a great one, and calls aloud upon men of hearts and souls to do something to remedy it."

N. Y. Ec. Post.

DEATH OF MRS. CILLEY.

Among the items of news in the latest northern papers, we find this announcement:

"Mrs. Cilley, the widow of Jonathan Cilley, who was killed in the duel with Graves, died at her residence in East Thomaston, Maine, on the 15th inst. Ever since the savage death of her husband, her health has been much impaired, and portions of the time her mind has been wandering, and in the most melancholy state."

We think if Mr. Clay has any sensibility left, this last knell must fall heavily upon his heart. When the bleeding body of Mr. Cilley was borne along the Pennsylvania Avenue, and Mr. Clay (who had advised the revival of the controversy, settled already between Messrs. Graves and Cilley) perceived that some of his friends were appalled at the general grief and consternation produced by the sight, he said, lightly, "Oh! it's only a nine day's bubble." Can he now look upon the broken-hearted widow's fresh grave, and in the eyes of her weeping orphans, and dismiss the subject with as little remorse? Altho' he has never yet manifested the least contrition for the affair which he conducted to its fatal result, against the advice of the responsible second, it must now touch his heart to see what years of affliction he has visited upon the tender-hearted wife and mother, and what gloom and sorrow and hardship are in reserve for her hapless, helpless offspring.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—Mr. White, of Louisiana, has on his plantation a cotton stalk from Egyptian seed, which is about fifteen feet in height, showing a number of branches filled with balls, forms and flowers. Near the root it is as large as a man's wrist. Mr. White obtained twenty seeds from a friend, who told him they were gathered from the garden of the Pacha. He thinks the climate particularly adapted to the culture of this cotton, and that if carefully managed it would probably yield from 2500 to 3000 pounds of seed cotton to the acre.

OUR VICTORY.

All is not won—the war not ended—our rights not yet restored have yet to be regained—but a great battle has been fought and an important and encouraging advantage secured in our triumph.

Henry Clay, a false and dangerous man to the South, is finally disposed of. John Q. Adams goes down with him, and is now as harmless an old woman as his beloved Miss Thaxter.

The people of the Union have decided some important questions—important to the lasting weal or woe of the confederacy.

They have rebuked Clay's onslaught on the Veto power, and forbidden "ruthless innovation to destroy the checks and balances of the Constitution."

They have forbidden the establishment of an uncontrolled and uncontrollable money power—in a National Bank.

They have forbidden alliance of the Federal Treasury with money-jobbers.

They have forbidden the assumption of \$200,000,000 of State Debts.

They have forbidden the extortion of taxes above the legitimate needs of economical government.

They have forbidden the promotion of Abolition, by a Tariff impoverishing the South, and enriching our unnatural brethren of other sections.

They have forbidden frauds upon creditors, and the invasion of private rights, by a misceled Bankrupt Law.

They have forbidden the surrender of our brethren and our soil of Texas to British control, and Mexican barbarity.

Of all these things this election has baulked the morbid appetite of the Whigs.

Let us rejoice therefore, but remember our place in the order of battle, and bating no jot of principle, nor of heart and hope, go on in the campaign, confidently to the rescue of all our rights, demanding nothing more than an honest fulfilment of all the requirements and pledges of the Democratic Republican creed, but resolute to submit to nothing less.

Charleston Mercury.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

COLUMBIA, Maury county, Tenn., Oct. 16th, 1844.

I reached this town yesterday, in the stage coach from Nashville, 40 miles, on a good turnpike road. This is one of the finest counties of land in the State, and inhabited by an intelligent and wealthy class of people. As you are aware, Gov. Polk, the Democratic candidate for President, resides in this place. I had the honor of taking tea at his house last evening, and of enjoying the society of himself and his amiable and splendid lady. His features are strongly marked by evidences of intellect, blandness, firmness and benevolence. His head would be esteemed a splendid model by phrenologists, in which the intellectual and moral faculties are largely predominant. His forehead is high, broad and full, and perpendicular, if not projecting. The upper part of the head rises high above the ears. The organs of benevolence, veneration and firmness, are prominently developed. Col. Polk's character, through a long public life, is known to correspond with these characteristics of his mind.

He represented the Congressional district in which he lives, for 14 years.—While he has at all times had strong political opponents in Tennessee, he is without a personal enemy in the State. All, with one accord, declare that they know of no spot or blemish on Col. Polk's whole private life; that a better neighbor, a kinder master, a more indulgent and faithful husband, or a more upright, honest, benevolent and moral man, they never knew.—When the Roanoke slander reached Tennessee, even the whigs cried out, "shame, oh! for shame." Of all the slanders ever started against him, this was the most unkind and the truth. All his opponents in Tennessee admit, that there is not a kinder man to his servants to be found in the State. Col. Polk is not rich. He has a moderate property, and owing nothing, is independent. He does not own forty slaves in the world. What he has, consists of families, many of them small, having inherited them principally through his lady. He has parted with some of his best men servants to gratify their wish to be with their wives. In other instances he has purchased at high rates the wives of his men from other parties, and also the husbands of his women, in order, as far as possible, to keep families together, and by that means to make them more comfortable and happy.

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FAIR.—The demand in England for American fruit is likely to become a matter of considerable importance. A large quantity of apples were sent there last season and paid well. Many orchards of five, ten, and twenty thousand trees have lately been planted in the Hudson river country, with a view of growing apples for export to foreign countries. We see no reason why peaches from New Jersey and other Atlantic regions where they will grow, cannot be sent to England by steamers, and arrive in good condition.

Newark Advertiser.

APPLES OF MISSISSIPPI.—We trust that our planters will find time after the election to pay some attention to their orchards. The editors of the Columbus Chronicle inform us that they partook of apples on the 18th ult., which were of the second growth, and full grown. The apples had no seed but were large and delicious. The tree annually blooms three times in the course of the season; the two former maturing. Such apple trees would realize immediate sale in all our large towns.

Southern Weekly Reformer.

The Sunday Mercury perpetrates the following: "Dick, how is it that you are always possessed of such a store of fun?—where do you get it?" "What do you make it of?" "Nothing of any consequence—I could make fun of you, but for friendship's sake."

From Texas.

The steamer Republic arrived at N. Orleans from Galveston on the 7th inst. President Houston has succeeded in forming a treaty with the Comanches and other Indian tribes, at the Council announced some time since to be held about the 1st October. The season had been very favorable, and the crops were uncommonly good. The country was quiet, and no event of interest transpiring.

ANSON JONES is elected President, and they have no fear of an invasion by Mexico.

Important from Peru.

The following are extracts from letters to which access has been given us by an obliging friend.—Boston Daily Advertiser, Friday, LIMA, Aug. 14.

The last steamer from the intermedios brought the news of the total defeat of Gen. Viamonte by Gen. Castilla, near Arequipa. The former arrived on board the same steamer, with the greater part of his officers, as fugitives, and has been exiled by the here-existing government, which has declared in favor of the Constitution of 1838, and the legal authorities instituted by the same. It is not yet known what course of policy Gen. Castilla will pursue; but as he has always declared himself to be the champion of said Constitution, it is expected he will submit to the legal Vice President proclaimed in Lima. This last political change has been brought about here in all order, and without the least noise. Don Domingo Elias, finding that public opinion was in favor of said Constitution, himself convoked all the authorities, and resigned the executive power to the party designated by the law to fill the office of Vice President. The Congress is convened for the 9th of December and we are in hopes it will settle all the disputes among the pretenders, as the nation is quite sick of these continued civil strife.

AUGUST 19.

In politics there is nothing new. Gen. Castilla has not acceded to the proposals of Don Domingo Elias for an amicable arrangement, and was preparing to come with his army from Arequipa to Callao, by sea. However, we doubt whether he will be able to do so, and still expect he will, by and by, come to terms with the existing government, which would tranquilize the country at once, as we have at present no other parties to fear.

Mexican and Indian War.—Intelligence has been received at Independence, Mo., that war had broken out between the New Mexicans and the tribes of Eutaw Indians, who lived around Taos. Early in September, six of the Eutaw warriors, accompanied by one hundred warriors, visited Santa Fe to obtain from Governor Martinez, restitution for depredations committed last spring on their people by a trapping party of Spaniards under Portenale, in the neighborhood of the Salt Mountain.—The six chiefs being in audience with the Governor in his palace, expressed themselves dissatisfied with the presents offered them, and the leader attempted to pull the Governor from his seat by the hair—whereupon Martinez, seizing his sabre, killed two of them, and the other four were despatched by the guard who rushed in. The hundred warriors, in retreating to their village, massacred twelve Mexicans, and a brisk war between the two nations was anticipated.—N. O. Tropic, 9th inst.

From the N. O. Picayune, 19th inst. Later from Mexico.

Indian Disturbances in the North.—We had an arrival yesterday from Tampico, bringing dates to the 26th ult. We regret that our files are exceedingly meagre. The most important intelligence which we gather from the papers before us relates to a severe contest between the Mexicans and the Comanche and Tabaqueno Indians.

The latter would appear to have made an incursion among the Mexicans and carried off a large number of women and children. We have not the particulars of this fight unfortunately, but it must have been very severe, as we have a list of the names of forty-six Mexicans killed upon the field, and twenty-two wounded. The fight occurred some time prior to the 9th of October, near the Passos delos Moros, in the district or precinct of Reynosa. Contemporary with this, at the rancho of Los Meros, twenty-two were shot or burned in the house attached to the rancho, and many women and children carried off captives.

On the 17th of October another engagement took place. There were according to Mexican accounts, upwards of 400 Indians engaged in this. The affair lasted over two hours, a lively fire being kept up all the while. The Indians then abandoned the field, giving up the 44 Mexicans, women and children, whom they had previously carried off captives, a quantity of fire-arms, and some horses which they had stolen. Twenty of the Indians were left dead upon the field, while many more were believed to have been carried off in the fight, according to Indian usage, both dead and wounded. Immediate steps were taken by the sub-Prefect of Renoso to raise a sufficient force to cut off the retreat of the savages, who retired by the way of the North. The Mexican editors pretend that upon several of the Indians killed in the fight were found medals of silver, with the bust of Mr. Van Buren upon them, and on the reverse the arms of the United States. This they imagine to be a sign of the utmost significance of the hostile designs of this country upon their own. How idle the supposition we need not say.

We regret again that our intelligence in regard to these unfortunate disturbances should be so disjointed from imperfection of our files. The main facts, we do not doubt, however, may be relied upon; and however lamentable in themselves, they would indicate how imperfectly prepared is Mexico to carry into formidable execution any designs of hostile invasion.

Low Price of Cotton.—Were the elections put off two months longer, we do not believe that one whig vote in a hundred to the planters of Mississippi would be polled for Henry Clay. The workings of the tariff of 1842, in reducing the price of cotton, are now severely felt. Scarcely a planter who enquires the market price for cotton, but is not staggered by the reply. The time is at hand when cotton will not be worth the bagging and rope.

Southern Weekly Reformer.

NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENT.—The following is the new mail arrangement for the North and South, which went into operation yesterday, and is to be continued until further notice. The first train for Washington leaves Baltimore at half past 12 A. M., immediately after the arrival of the train from Philadelphia; the second train at 9 A. M., and the third train at half past 5 P. M. Returning, the first train leaves Washington at 6 A. M., and the second at half past 5 P. M. The mail lines for Philadelphia leave Baltimore daily at 8 from 9 A. M., and at 8 P. M.; and returning, arrives in Baltimore at half past 12 A. M., and half past 3 P. M.

Baltimore Sun.

FLORIDA ORANGES.—The St. Augustine (Pa.) News of the 2d instant, says:—"Forty thousand oranges were shipped down the St. John's a few days since, from Drayton's island."

Corn Stalk Sugar.

A Cincinnati paper gives encouraging accounts of the manufacture of sugar from corn stalks. A specimen produced at the New Harmony settlement by Mr. John Beal, has been examined by the Editor, and pronounced equal to the Louisiana sugar, with the exception of a little acid in the granulation, which will be corrected hereafter by a little more alkali in the syrup. Last year, according to his report to Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. B. succeeded in making sugar, although his corn stalks were much injured by a storm. This year he has made 375 lbs. from three-fourths of an acre, or 500 lbs., per acre, and the land was npland of a medium quality.

When the ears begin to form they are pulled off. When the leaves are dead about half way up the stalk, it is stripped of all leaves, cut up at the root, the top cut off, and then ground in a sugar mill. Twenty stalks yield a gallon of juice. A gallon of juice yields one-eighth or one-tenth part syrup, of which one pint weighs one pound and a half, and of this three-fourths is grained sugar. Mr. B. made 50 lbs. in a day with a simple apparatus of his own construction. Five hundred pounds at 4 cents per lb. is \$20 per acre. It would have produced, say 50 bushels of corn, at 25 cents, or \$12 50.

Hurricane.—Loss of life and Destruction of Property.—A violent tornado passed over Jackson county, Missouri, on the night of the 25th ult., which destroyed much property, and we regret to add, killed a number of persons.

At the last meeting of the Directors of the Reading Rail Road Co., it was unanimously determined to discontinue all use of the Road on the Sabbath, after the expiration of the present month, thus granting to all persons in their employment the enjoyment of the weekly day of rest. A boon of priceless worth to the poor man; and we should rejoice to see it extended to every one who calls America his home. Without the benefit of this blessed provision for the renovation of the mental, moral and physical nature of the laboring poor, we cannot expect the discharge of their duties as citizens, at the polls, or any where else. Perpetual, delving labor, that knows no such interval for higher and nobler uses, binds its victims by an iron law, as the dupe of designing men.—Phila. American.

Difficulty at Halifax with the Mail Steamers.—A letter received in New York from Halifax, dated Nov. 4, states that there is much excitement there in consequence of some difference between the Mail officer, (Lieut. Ambrose,) and the Governor. The Acadia took no mails, and the Governor had chartered the "Margaret" to go out with the mails.

I know a young lady—not very young now, indeed, who, to my certain knowledge has refused nine offers.

One, because the gentleman could not keep a carriage.

Another, because he could not speak the French language.

A third, because he knew nothing of the Italian operas.

A fourth, because he stooped in his shoulders.

A fifth, he had not fortune enough.

A sixth, because he was a tradesman.

A seventh, because he was a tobacco chewer.

The eighth, he was too bashful in company.

The ninth, because he wore spectacles.

MAITHEE BIST.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 15. From Philadelphia, schr. S. Rosevelt, Joline, to C. D. Ellis.

From New York, schr. J. D. Jones, Smith, to C. D. Ellis.

From New York, schr. C. E. Thorn, Jackson, to C. D. Ellis.

16. From Boston, brig Rochambeau, Gilvery, to Barry & Bryant.

From Newport, brig Echo, Smith, to J. Hathaway & Son.

From Newport, brig Lisbon, Messer, to J. Hathaway & Son.

From New York, schr. Lenity, Smith, to C. D. Ellis.

From Philadelphia, schr. North Carolina, Miller, to G. W. Davis.

17. From Boston, brig Triumph, Murray, to Russell & Gannell.

From Porto Rico, brig Charles, Tisdale, to G. W. Davis.

18. From Barbadoes, brig Caspian, Anthony, to G. W. Davis.

From New York, brig Gen'l Marion, Hays, to G. W. Davis.

From New York, brig Belle, Myers, to G. W. Davis.

From Salem, brig America, Treadwell, to G. W. Davis.

From New York, schr. Nevis, Kinney, to G. W. Davis.

November 9th, in Lat. 37 41, Long. 74 45, fell in with and picked up about 90 barrels flour, 1 box containing jars, bottles, &c., and several packages of letters addressed to Miss Margaret H. Felt, Salem. The box was addressed on the outside, J. H. Felt, Salem; it also contained one memorandum book of Miss Margaret H. Felt's. The flour was not marked.

From Nassau, N. H., Br. schr. Morning Star, Prudden, to G. W. Davis.

From Plymouth, N. C., schr. Little John, Best, with slaves and Cow peas, to Wm. Cooke.

20. From Bermuda, brig Monaco, Gould, to Barry & Bryant.

From Bath, brig Levant, Hathorn, to Barry & Bryant.

From Boston, brig Mazaepa, Colsen, to E. Dickinson.

CLEARED.

Nov. 15. For Matanzas, schr. Edward & Frank, Stetson, by G. W. Davis.

18. For Gaudaloupe, brig Empire, Adams, by E. Dickinson.

For New York, schr. A. F. Thorn, Sanford, by C. D. Ellis.

For Philadelphia, schr. Geo. Klotts, Beatty, by C. D. Ellis.

19. For Honduras, brig Noble, Demming, by R. W. Brown.

20. For New York, schr. Repeater, Francis, by C. D. Ellis.

For Gaudaloupe, brig Rowland, Coombs, by E. Dickinson.

MEMORANDA.

Brig N. F. Frothingham, Fourdale, hence at Matanzas, the 6th inst., 6 days passage.

In Store.

GOOD BACON HAMS, best Goshen But-ter, sweet Crackers, Soda Biscuit, Dried canvassed Beef, Corn and Meal, Canal and Fayetteville Flour, Laguarda, Cuba and Rio Coffee, Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar, Cotton Yarn and Seine Twine, Crockery Ware, Coffee Mills, Spades and Shovels, and sundry articles, at lowest prices, by A. J. BATTLE, Ag't, Nov. 22, 1844.

DIED.

In this town, on the morning of the 15th inst., Mr. Alexander Anderson, in the 60th year of his age.

In this town, on Sunday last, Mr. Samuel Northrop, aged 44, a native of Connecticut.

At Fort Johnson, on the evening of Wednesday the 13th inst., Miss Ann E. Childs, second daughter of Col. Thomas Childs, of the U. S. Army, aged 15 years and 10 months.

In Fayetteville, on the 9th inst., Mrs. Jane Branson, consort of Mr. H. Branson, dec'd, in the eightieth year of her age.

In Fayetteville, on the 12th inst., Mrs. Catherine Shaw, wife of Mr. David Shaw.

At Elizabethtown, Bladen co., on the 5th October, Mr. John McKethan, about 50 years of age.

In Bladen, on the 10th inst., Mrs. Mary McNeill, consort of Mr. John McNeill, about 55 years of age. Also, on the 13th, Mrs. Sarah Melvin, consort of Dan'l Melvin, sen.

In Tarboro', N. C., on the 8th inst., in the 20th year of her age, Cornelia V., wife of John S. Dancy, and eldest daughter of James S. Battle.

At Raleigh, on the 11th inst., Mrs. Caroline M. West, relict of the late Col. Thomas L. West, and daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Gales, in the 44th year of her age.

READ THIS!

Blacksmithing

L. WOOD, LATELY from Fayetteville, N. C., respectfully informs the public that he has located in the town of Wilmington, and is carrying on the

Blacksmith Business in all its various branches. He has on hand, of his own manufacture, a handsome and substantial assortment of Round Shaves, which he challenges to be surpassed, either in beauty or durability.

He will keep on hand a superior assortment of every description, in his line, promptly attended to and substantially executed.

L. W. will be thankful to the public for a share of their patronage.

His shop is situated on the Wharf, nearly opposite Messrs. Hall & Armstrong's Distillery, where he may at all times be found, during business hours.

Nov. 22, 1844. Chronicle 4 times.

Attention!

Clarendon Horse Guards!!

YOU are hereby ordered to meet at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday next, at the usual place of parade, equipped according to the by-laws, for review.

By order of the Captain.

Nov. 22, 1844. [S-1] JUNIUS DAVIS, O.S.

THE SUBSCRIBER

MOST respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, that he has recently arrived from Paris, and has rented a Store in one of Mr. Calder's buildings, on Princess street, where he will be happy to wait on all gentlemen who will favor him with a call in his capacity as

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

He will also wait on them at their residences. He would also be happy to attend on the Ladies as regards HAIR DRESSING, CURLS, BRAIDS and PLATS, &c.

He will, in the course of two or three weeks, have materials for making

WIGS.

Nov. 22, 1844. [10-1] LATIERE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS & SHOES

AT THEIR OLD STAND.

G. & C. BRADLEY

WOULD inform their friends and customers, that they are now prepared to furnish them with almost any article in their line that can be called for, of their own manufacture and of the best materials, which, for kind and quality, will be sold as cheap as at any other establishment in the State. They have a large stock of

Negro Brogans, men's and boy's, both sewed and pegged, all of which will be warranted.

ALSO;—a good assortment of gentlemen and ladies RUBIA OVER SHOES, CORK SOLES, &c. &c.

The Manufacturing and Repairing will be attended to as usual, of the best material, and as to STYLE shall be made to suit the wishes of all who may favour them with a call.

N. B.—Also, for sale, Northern tanned Sole Leather, Calf Skins, and any other kind of Stock that may be wanted.

Shoe Maker's FINDINGS, &c. Nov. 22, 1844. 10-3m

Fire INSURANCE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having been appointed Agents for the Williamsburg New York Insurance Company, are prepared to take Risks on buildings and merchandise in town; and, also, on buildings in the country, at the lowest rate of premium.

KELLY & McCABE. Nov. 22, 1844. 10-6m

Per brig America from Salem.

20,000 FEET White Pine Lumber, 50 barrels Potatoes, 50 do. Onions, 50 do. Beets. For sale by G. W. DAVIS. November 22, 1844.

On Market Street, under the dwelling of Mrs. D. T. ELLER.

N. B.—Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine my stock of Fancy and Dry Goods, before purchasing elsewhere.

Nov. 22, 1844.

Wilmington Market.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—Nov. 22, 1844.

BACON—Hams, 9 a 10
Shoulders, 7 a 8
Middings, 8 a 9

BEEF—Butter, 26 a 27
Butter, 15 a 16
BEEF, bbl. 6 00 a 8 00

CORN, 45
Meal, 60 a 65
Coffee, 74